

**EXPLORATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GENDER EMPOWERMENT
POLICY: A CASE STUDY OF ADO LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN EKITI STATE**

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CERTIFICATION

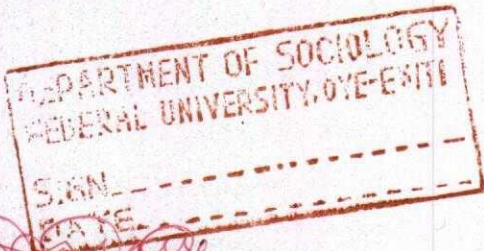
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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to Almighty God the creator of heaven and earth who guided and protected me right from my day one in Federal University Oye. Also to my lovely parents Mr. and Mrs. Oredope and my loved ones.

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I am grateful to the eternal God for His Grace and Favour over me and my Family during the course of study and up till now. I thank Him for enabling me to overcome all trials and problems during the cause of study, may His name be praised. Amen. My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor, Dr.O.O Fazoranti for his understanding and guidance throughout the period of my project. I equally appreciate my honorable lecturers, Prof. Adewole Atere, Prof. Metiboba, Dr. Omotosho, Rev. Adebayo, Dr. Kolawole, Dr. Abimbola and others who through their good human relations made life easy for all of us during the cause of study. May God Almighty keep you growing by His Grace Amen. Special thanks goes to my siblings, Faseyi Mosunmola, Gbenga Faseyi. They also played the roles of supporters in writing this research work. God keep you and make you to attain higher ground in life. Amen

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ABSTRACT

The study examine how far millennium development Goals (MDG) has been achieved within Ekiti State, precisely the Goal three that call for women empowerment and gender equality in Ekiti-state. The objectives of the study includes, examining factors that can enhance gender equality, methods of women empowerment, and also the effects of MDGS empowerment programmes on the level of socio-economic variable among women in the study area. Two hypothesis were formulated one hundred fifty (150) questionnaire were distributed in the study area which are five local government areas in Ekiti State. The mean age of the respondent is 30 and this show that they all fall within the economic active year. Marital status show that 60% and 40% of the respondents were single and married respectively. The majority of the respondents have education to secondary school level, while, 6% of the respondents that benefit from the empowerment programme were trades. The finding also shows that 70% of the people received loan while 30% received skill acquisition.

The finding shows that there had been 2 female deputy vice chancellors however. Further-more, women participation in politics in Ekiti-State is very low compared to neighboring state within the same Geo-political region. Since the inception of 3rd republic in Ekiti-State, Furthermore, in the current dispensation, two women Chief Mrs Biodun Olujimi and Mrs Fatimat Raji-Rasaki are in the National Assembly while for the First time, a woman the provost of the state college of education in Ikere.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The word gender- equality has become a public outcry among women, and many civil right organizations as a result of inequality in area such as politics, income, position and other areas of human endeavours, before it was included in the MDGs' goals. Even in the political and economic power relation of the developed and developing countries inequality is at its peak. However, this was evidenced in the world conference on women in Beijing (1995) termed Beijing Declaration on sustainable Development that stresses

“Absolute poverty and the feminization of poverty, Unemployment, the increasing fragility of the environment continued violence against women, and the widespread exclusion of half of humanity from institutions of power and governance underscores the need to continue the search for development, peace and security and for ways of assuring people-centered sustainable development”. Beijing Declaration (1995).

The gender policy of Austrian Development cooperation (ADC) also advocated for empowerment on the core areas of capabilities opportunities and personal security in support of the main objection of poverty reduction, peace-keeping and conflict prevention. Moreover, this approach is implemented

throughout all ADC Programmes. It commits ADC in both bilateral and multilateral Organisations and also in Dialogue with NGOs to adopt a consistent position and to significantly enhance the development of capacities as part of a gender policy (Brigitte et, 2010).

Gender equality received a new dimension as it was included as the 3rd International (Millennium Development) Goal of the United Nations to achieve in the years 2015. The questions to ask in Nigerian context according to the 3rdMDGs' goals are; ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds, share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, and proportion of seats held by women in national parliament? Responds to these questions would be far more beyond expectation in the sense that the disparity among male and female are very wider in the stated areas. This is shown in the work of British council Nigerian (2012)"Nigerian's human development indicators are also worse than of comparable lower middle-income countries. 42% of Nigerian children are mal-nourished. The averages hide a context that is worse for women and girls. Nearly six million young women and men enter the labour market each year but only 10% are able to secure a job in the formal sector, and just one third of these are women.'

The Millennium Development Goals originated out of inequality that dominates the world political and economic system as a result of disparity

between the developed and developing countries. Merely looking at this goals and specific targets one would see that most of the developed countries are far beyond the set targets and goals. This was entrenched in the Oyebamiji and Amini-philip(2012), they both stressed that the MDGs aims are designed to encourage development by improving the social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries. The Millennium Development Goals could be designed as a human right approach to development issues with emphasis on equalities and non- discrimination. Biao (2005) asserts that the maintenance of a life-sustaining environment form the main fulcrum around which this human development agenda (MDGs)revolve. Eight (8) goals were launched at the summit of the United Nations in September 2000, to be achieved in the year 2015 with eighteen (18) targets. A brief analysis of the goal is given below, while the detail will be comprehension given in chapter two.

Goal 1: Eradication extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Goals 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability, and

Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development

This research study is interested in the Goal 3 that calls for promotion of gender equality and empower women, a case study of Oye Ekiti State. Many scholars had carried out studies in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment in which their researches work will be highly reviewed in chapter two. To put the question straight, how is the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women in Ekiti- state? In the areas above, as it stipulate by the United Nations targets and indicators on Goal 3, eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education later than 2015, ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, ratio of literate females to male of 15-24-olds, share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector, promotion of seats held by women in national parliament.

A statistical survey carried out by ministry of Economic planning And Budget, Ekiti- state (2013) stressed that as early as year 2002, Ekiti-state government has been committed to achieving universal primary education through the global declaration on "Education for All", which was reinforced and reflected in two of the MDGs. The Beijing platform for Action (BPFA, 2013) confirms that education is a basic human right, and is pivotal in achieving equality, peace, and development. As one of BPFA's 12 critical areas of concern, education is the driving force to attain all the others. Inability to

achieve the education targets will jeopardize the chances of achieving other MDGs as basic education is the key to unlocking intrinsic human talent. Ekiti-state's brochure, fact and figure (2010, Edition) shows that 889,732 primary school student were admitted into school, in which 451,385 were female while, 438,350 were their male counterparts.

The National population in statistic is 1991 to 2006 shows the disparity rate level between male and female. In 2006, the literary level of male is 81.01% while women carries 75.81%. the figures show the rate of literacy level of male to female is ratio 1:2 to 1:3 in Ekiti-state.

However, looking through the position of authority held by men to women in Ekiti state civil service one would know that there is need for government to intensify her effort to adjust the disparity to minimal level. As noted by Ekiti-state fact and figures (2014, edition) Ekiti state head of 25 permanent secretaries' offices in which 7 position were held by women while the remain were men. Making ratio of 1 to 3.5 Looking the academic aspect in Ekiti state Particularly the state owned University since its inception on female has held the position of Vice Challcellor, Registrar, Bursar and librarian. There had been 2 female deputy vice chancellors however. Further-more, women participation in politics in Ekiti -state is very low compared to neighboring states within the same Geo-political Region. Since the inception of 3rd republic in Ekiti-state, a woman has not headed some vital positions, such as

governorship though a woman had been a deputy governor. Furthermore, in the current dispensation, two women Chief Mrs Biodun Olujimi and Mrs Fatimat Raji-Rasaki are in the National Assembly while for the first time, a woman is the Provost of The State College of Education in Ikere.

There appears to be some improvement in 2011 and 2014/2015 elections in which women participation seemed to be higher compared to other elections that took place in 1999,2003 and 2007 respectively..

This research work is interested in ways in finding out the extent to which number 3 MDGs' has been achieved in relation to date MDGs' goal three (3) emphasized" gender equality and empowerment of women. "The researcher therefore intends to examine factors affecting gender equality within Ekiti-state, and also the empowerment programmes embarked on by state government, how far government has gone in achieving the stated goals, and recommend ways in which those goals can be achieved within the limited few months to years 2015.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

With few months to the end year 2015, as stated as deadline for achieving the MDGs' goals by UN, it seems that African nations are far from the reality of the achievement of the goals. Looking through Nigeria as a whole, there is high evidence that MDGs' goals and targets have not been achieved in accordance

with UN's notions. British council Nigeria,(2012) in a research work title 'Gender in Nigeria observed that Nigeria has one of the lowest rates of female entrepreneurship in sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of women are concentrated in casual low-skilled, low paid and informal sector employment'. Some researchers argued that our culture is responsible for gender inequality among men and women. Evidence of this is seen in the work of, Nwosu (2012). "Gender Role Perceptions and the Changing Role of Women in Nigeria" where he argued that "Historically, in the typical traditional African society such as Nigeria, women are not only perceived as inferior to men but are marginalized and denied equal opportunities as the men and women are treated as a lower gender or weaker sex". According to Obioha (2009) and Chime (1998), the general belief is that the role of women started and ends in the running of the home and nothing more". Obioha and Chimes observation therefore is that the society has included that women are only meant for domestic chore. On the other hand, Alade (2012) sees the discriminatory treatment of women as stemming from bible history and certain biblical injunction that support women's inequality with men their submissiveness, inferiority to man and subordination Among others, such biblical injunctions cited include:

"The Head of every woman is the man and the Head of every man is Christ and the Head of Christ is God". (1 Corinthians 11:3):"Let the woman learn to be in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach nor

to usurp authority over the men, but to be in silence. For Adam, was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression. Notwithstanding, she shall be saved in child bearing if they continue in faith and charity and holiness with sobriety (1Timothy, 2:11-15); "Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience. And if they will learn anything let them ask their husband at home it is a shame for women to speak in the church" (1 Corinthians 14:34-35)

Against this backdrop, this project attempts to examine the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, by looking how far has government gone in achieving the stated goal from the inception till date using Ekiti-state as area of concentration. And also, to find ways in order to fast track the achievement of those goal before the stated year 2015.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Women in developing countries are often poorer, less educated, receive lower wages, have less access to resources and are more constrained in their employment choices than men (OECD, 2015). Looking at poor countries, it could be an over-statement to say that most of the poverty in under-developing countries are ravaging the women and their children. Nurkse stresses that a country is poor because it is poor, she explained the concept by stressing that poor countries are webbed in vicious circle of poverty, and this poverty tagged

most women and children of developing countries, like Nigeria. Meanwhile, at the completion of the study, the question must have been answered;

- a. What are the factors responsible for gender inequality?
- b. How have women been empowered in Ekiti-state?
- c. What are the sources of women empowerment in Ekiti-state?
- d. To what extent have MDG's empowerment affected poverty level in Ekiti-state?

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The broad objective of this study is to examine the achievement of millennium Development Goals: an assessment of gender equality and women a case study of Ekiti-state. However, to achieve this, the following specific objectives are stated.

- a. To examine the factors that can enhance gender equality in Ekiti-state.
- b. To examine the methods of women empowerment in Ekiti-state and
- c. To examine the effects of MDG's empowerment programmes on the level of socio-economic variable among women in the study area.

1.5 STATEMENT OF THE HYPOTHESIS

The following hypotheses were formulated from the objectives and will be tested in the course of this research work and noted as null to guide us in finding the solution to the problem that are induced in this research work.

Ho: The implementation of MDGs goal 3 (gender equality and women empowerment) has no significant effect on gender equality in Ekiti-state.

Ho: The millennium Development empowerment programme has no significant effect on the socio-economic variable of women in Ekiti-state.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study examines the millennium Development Goal, precisely goal three that calls for gender equality. In achieving this, the study areas comprise of five communities in AdoLocal Government Area. A total of one hundred and fifty sets of questionnaire were distributed within these three local government areas in the study areas out of which only one hundred and ten were correctly completed and used for the analyses.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The major limitations faced in the course of this work are listed below:

- Illiteracy barrier: some of the respondents under consideration were unable to read and write as a result this, they felt reluctant to fill the

questionnaire, despite this, the researcher make sure their opinions are sampled based on their responses.

- Time constraint: the research works took more time accomplish the result; the researcher makes sure that more time was dedicated in order to get adequate and reliable information.

1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The work comprise of five chapters. Chapter one entails introduction of the study, the statement of problems, relevant research question of the study, statement of hypothesis, scope and limitation of the study, significance, the organization of the study and definition of terms.

Chapter two reviews the literatures and, theories. This chapter also looked at the MDGs and the Nigerian case so far. Chapter three focused on research methodology which includes the research design, population of the study, type and source of data, identification of variable, analytical techniques, reliability and validity of the estimated techniques and the theoretical analysis of the model and a prior expectation. Chapter four focuses on the empirical analysis of data presentation and interpretation of the results. While, chapter five summarizes the study, draw conclusion and make policy recommendations and finally list of references.

1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Women Empowerment: The process of gaining access and developing one's capacities with a view to participating actively in shaping one's own life and that of one's community in economic, social and political terms.

Gender: it refers to the socially constructed roles, responsibilities and identities for women and mens

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

UNECA: United Nations Economic Commission For Africa

1.10 Historical background of Ado Ekiti township

The town of Ado-Ekiti is situated in a land that has been continuously inhabited/occupied by human communities from time immemorial. Available research shows that human societies of unknown antiquity occupied this neighbourhood about (11,000) years ago. These ancient inhabitants were probably the same or progenitors/ancestors of Igbon near Ogotun, Erijiyan, Ijero, Ulesun and Asin (near Ikole) who were probably autochthones because available traditions shows that they had lived in and near their abodes from time immemorial. As a matter of fact, no one knows where, if any, they came from and for how long they had lived in those ancient sites. Ulesun appears the most well-known apparently on account of its size, the number of its subordinate

communities especially Aso, Ulero, Isinla, Ilamoji, Ukere and Agbaun (near Igbemo), its well-organized traditional religion including its festivals etc and its location at the heartland of Ekitiland. These ancient people were the ancestors of Ekiti, they played hosts in the 7th and 8th centuries, about 1,200 years ago, to waves of immigrants from the basins of the rivers Niger and Benue; these settled among the ancient Ekiti, and were fewer in number and so, the hosts culturally absorbed them. Eventually, the people fused as aboriginal people by and by.

After many generations, a new wave of immigrant groups penetrated this homeland; their leader as Ewi, second successor of Prince Biritiokun, Son of Oduduwa, on account of his wanderings all the way from the Benin forests, the leader was nicknamed Awamaro. Ulesun people welcomed them warmly and neighbouring committes came together to assist their settlement (built homesteads for them) at Oke-Ibon in Odo Ijigbo. Eventually, Ewi and his people overthrew the existing political arrangements, conquered Ulesun community, displaced its ruler Elesun and establis hed a new town, Awamaro named Ado, meaning 'here we encamp'. Ewi Awamaro and his successors conquered villages and cottage in the neighbourhood, replaced their rulers with thier own loyalists, stalwarts and scions of the royal family.

The important citizens of these conquered communities were relocated in Ado. Ewi supplanted Elesun as sovereign ruler of the aboriginal and settler population, many of Elesun's Chiefs were confirmed in their offices but they

swore oaths of allegiance to the Ewi. Many of the succeeding Ewi expanded the kingdom by force of arms, annexed territories and gave these territories to scions of the royal families, these assumed titles which became hereditary. The expansion and growth of Ado-Ekiti and the kingdom of Ado lasted over 400 years. In the course of this expansion, Ado became associated with certain traits. Citizens of the kingdom in general and those of the mother town, Ado-Ekiti in particular were reputed for great attention to cleanliness. A popular lyrical description of Ado citizenry depicts: *Ira Ule Ado m'etipise fifin seree* (Ado citizens with their usually clean heels). Ado people were, by local standard, tough and brave warriors. Traditions preserve numerous brave citizens of each Ado community, the best known were Ogbigbonihanran of Idolofin quarters, Ogunmonakan of Okelaja, Fasawo, a.k.a Aduloju of Udemo quarters, and Eleyinmi Orogirigbona of Okeyinmi quarters - all of Ado-Ekiti and Ogunbulu, a.k.a Ala l'aju Osoru of Aisegba. The exploits of Ado tough in many parts of Ekiti formed the basis of the popular orature: *Ikara s'eji s'inu agbagba t'emi ukoko* (Of two balls of cake in the frying-pan, he insists his share is one). Folk traditions are replete with fond references to Ewi's relationship with some other Ekiti traditional rulers. Ewi's antecedents are depicted as: *Elempe Ekiti* (mightiest man in Ekiti) *On k'emu 'kan o mu meji Oloju k'enu 'kan gba kete re* (He is entitled to one, he took two he has a disposition to take everything) *Ewi i pe mi udiroko Onitaji i pe mi esunsu* (Ewi invites me for his udiroko festival *Onitaji invites me for his esunsu festival*)

Among the most conspicuous of the great changes were the introduction and expansion of Christianity and Islam. Christian missions especially of the CMS, Roman Catholic, Baptist, African Church and Methodist, later the Cherubum and Seraphim and Apostolic Church took root and expanded during the 20th century. Each of these Christian communities established numerous churches such that by 1970, the CMS (Anglican) and the Roman Catholic had grown so fast that they had become dioceses with their headquarters and seats of bishops in Ado-Ekiti. The two missions had three grammar schools, the number increased to five in 1990. The growth of Christian communities was very rapid between 1970 and 2000; new missions and denominations Pentecostal, Charismatic, Evangelical and Episcopal arose, swelling up existing communions. Altogether over one hundred churches were recorded in the city in the year 2000.

The Muslim community did not lag behind, the faith spread. The central mosque was built about 1930 and thereafter, a number of mosques were built in Idemo, Umayo, Isato (Irona), Ogbonado, Okesa, Oke-Ila etc. The Ansar-Ud-Deen emerged in the early 1940s. As a matter of fact, the number of mosques and the number of Muslims who have performed the Hajj can readily come to hand as indices of expansion. The number of mosques increased substantially with the growing number of well-to-do muslim who build mosques as annexes to their private homes; by the year 2000, more than forty mosques could be counted in the city. By 1960, only Alhaji Akorede had performed the Hajj but

the number of Alhajs increased in the 1970s and steadily increased in the 1980s and 1990s.

In contemporary times, western education had been the vogue throughout Ekiti. Ado-Ekiti took the lead with the number of educational institutions. In March 1896, Old Emmanuel School was established at Odo Aremu. In 1917, the Roman Catholic Mission established St. Patrick's Primary School. By the 1950s, the number of primary and secondary modern schools had increased very substantially. By 1974, the CMS alone had 104 primary schools, 8 secondary schools, and a teachers' college.

In the early 1930s, the Rt. Rev. H. Dallimore superintendent of the CMS mission established a pupil Teachers Institution. It was raised by the priest to a Middle School and finally towards the end of the 1940s it became a full fledged Grammar School. In the early 1950s, the Ekiti Progressive Union built a second grammar school at Ido-Ekiti. Soon after the CMS built a Girls' Grammar School (Christ Girls').

Thenceforth, communities took it in their strides to raise funds and establish a number of community grammar schools. Ado-Ekiti established its own in 1960 and another one towards the end of the 1970s. The number of Grammar Schools kept increasing and by the year 2000, there were twelve pupil grammar schools, private grammar schools numbered six, a total of eighteen. The Federal Government established its polytechnic at Ikewo, Ado-Ekiti, the defunct Ondo State University established its University at Ilewu, Ado-Ekiti.

Tremendous development took place in the cultivation of economic crops, cultivation and collection of forest products such as kolanut (*cola acuminata*, *Obi abata* and *cola nitida*, gbanja) and oil palm produce, commerce and trade. Much of the impetus of all these came initially from Mr. Isaac Itamuboni (later Babamuboni) and a number of early Christians from Lagos, Abeokuta and Ibadan. These men introduced the cultivation of cocoa, maize, brown cocoyam etc to Ekiti. Wage earning labourers from parts of Ekiti who went to work in Ondo, Ijebu and Ife boosted the cultivation of these economic trees. In 1958, pipe-borne water facility was provided making Ado-Ekiti the first town in present Ondo and Ekiti States to enjoy the facility. Two years later, ECN (now NEPA) extended electricity to the city. These facilities enhanced/increased commercial activities and brought immense socio-economic benefit and improved standard of life to the people. From the 1950s, commercial banks, at first the National Bank, the Union Bank, and in the 1960s and 1970s Co-operative Bank and United Bank for West Africa, opened their branch offices in Ado-Ekiti.

Ado-Ekiti grew in size and in population. Some fifty years ago, the city began to grow/expand beyond its peripheries and ancient gates and ramparts. In 1963, the city was the largest urban centre in present Ondo and Ekiti States and its population of 158,000 at the census of that year represented it as the most populous urban centre in Eastern Yorubaland. The 1991 population count confirmed the primacy of the city, at least in Ekiti. The creation of Ekiti State in

October 1996 and the establishment of state capital at Ado-Ekiti will further enhance the city's physical development.

The phenomenal growth and development mentioned above have been due to many factors. God has used many people as instruments of His will to work out His purpose, many of these are citizens of Ado urban, some are citizens of Ado rural, some are stranger elements, a couple of them are even Europeans and other expatriates. The citizenry warmly welcomed these development. For example, when the main road from the National Bank junction, through Erekesan and Ereguru to Ojumose was tarred in 1952 and the major road from Ajilosun through Ijigbo, Orereowu, Okesa and Obada etc a section of Akure - Ilorin road, was tarred in 1956, the very welcome development was rendered in popular juju songs, one of which rang: Baba wa te 'ri oda l'ado (Our fathers walked on tarred roads at Ado) Ko o bi ko e e (what a delight, what a delight) e e o (very well so) Ko o bi ko e e (What a delight, what a delight).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This is the second chapter of this project. It review current past work of different scholars.

2.1 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Perspective

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the world's biggest promise – a global agreement to reduce poverty and human deprivation at historically unprecedented rates through collaborative multilateral action. They differ from all other global promises for poverty reduction in their comprehensive nature and the systematic efforts taken to specify, finance, implement, monitor and advocate them. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) according to the Socialist International (2005) cited in Elekwa (2008) is part of the social democratic approach to governance in a global society. At the 2000 UN millennium summit, 189 heads of state and government committed on behalf of their people in the millennium declaration to free their fellow citizens from the abject dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty. The declaration reaffirms universal values of equality, mutual respect and shared responsibilities for the conditions of all peoples and seeks to redress the lopsided benefits of globalization. At the heart

of the declaration are human rights, peace, gender equity, environment and the pressing priorities of the least developed countries and Africa. Eight millennium development goals emerged from this declaration, firmly committing governments to an ambitious set of goals and targets by a deadline of 2015 (Socialist International, 2005).

According to the UNDP (2010) report, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represents the world's commitments to deal with global poverty in its many dimensions. This commitment is supported by a global partnership which calls for country-led strategies and support from developed countries in the areas of trade, Official Development Assistance (ODA), debt sustainability and access to medicine and technology. The World Health Organisation (WHO, 2005), observed that MDG are currently the highest level of expression of international community to developmental priorities. It explained that the MDGs commit the international community to an action agenda which emphasizes sustainable human development as the key to fulfilling social and economic progress. It further stressed that all the 191 member states of the United Nations Organisation have pledge to achieve these goals by the year 2015. It observed that the MDGs goals and their targets and indicators have widely accepted as framework for measuring national and global development progress.

David Hulme (2007) in a paper: The Making of the Millennium Development Goals: Human Development meets Result-based management in

an imperfect world, observed that two ideas – human development and result based management- have been particularly significant in shaping the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). He explained that though they seems unlikely intellectual, they significantly influence and shape the pattern of direction of MDGs. He further observed that at time, the ideas of human development and result based management were pursue pursued as crucial to survival of MDGs, when these ideas challenges the interests of powerful groups or nations, their principles are compromised or assiduously avoided.

In a related development, Hulme (2008) studied the process that led to the formulation and implementation of MDGs and observed that it is an incremental and ongoing process of negotiation and bargaining with no clear cut phases or precise end. He is of the view that while the key actors presents policy as an outcome of a linearrational process based on scientific analysis and weighing up evidence, the real process that they are engaged in are quite different. He explained that no leader or agency is ‘in control’ (Keeley and Scooneb, 2003; Stone, 2006).

Olayode (2006) argued that for MDGs objectives to be realized there is need for establishment of an appropriate political and institutional framework to guide state intervention, market reform and poverty alleviation. He observed that MDGs being benefits accrued from globalisation requires Africa repositioning through appropriate policy measure. He argued that with

appropriate policy measure, Africa in general and Nigeria in particular can more, attract more capital flows and benefit immensely from full integration into the world economy, which will culminate into speedy realisation of the MDGs objectives.

In another development, Agbu (2006) observed that for Nigeria to part take of the benefits of MDGs, it is imperative for the country to adopt a practical approach by collaborating with the other countries of the South, and other South multilateral groups in negotiating for better terms of engagement with the developed world. He cited the membership of Nigeria in the Developing Eight (D -8), consisting of Nigeria, Iran, Indonesia, Turkey, Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Malaysia who unanimously agreed to promote trade among themselves through reforming their custom services and other policies that hinders the free flow of goods and services across their borders. This we believe is crucial to the fulfilment of MDGs objectives and targets. He advocated for attraction of FDI in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors as crucial to MDGs goals achievements as it has the capacity to increase job creation and reduce poverty knowing that about 70% of the rural populace engage in Agriculture and a strong relationship between agric and manufacturing.

Aribigbola Afolabi (2009) studied the institutional constraints to achieving the MDGs in Africa, using the example of Akure Millennium City and Ikaram/Ibaram Millennium Villages both in Ondo states, and observed that

although both the Millennium City and Millennium Village projects have taken off as programmed, the effect of the programme has not been widespread especially in Akure, though the effect of the programme seems visible in the millennium village. He discovered that the problems which programmes are design to solve are still widespread and lack adequate conceptualization of the project militate against full implementation of the project. He indentified lack of conceptualization and understanding both by the implementers and the will be beneficiary (people at the grass root), over politicization by the government, lack of interest on the part of grass root would-be beneficiary/ community and inadequate funding and capacity under utilization as the major problems militating against the success of the project. He recommended collective participation that will carry the community along in project design, and implementation as crucial to achievement of the MDGs cum complete removal of civil service bureaucracy.

The millennium goals explicitly recognize in goal 8 – that eradicating poverty and its underlying causes requires a global partnership for development. In the goal, rich and poor country leaders recognized their shared role and responsibilities to eradicate poverty worldwide. Developing countries, pledged to strengthen governance, institutions and policies. Developed countries for their part, committed to additional and more effective and more sustainable debt relief and increased trade and technology opportunities for poor countries.

2.2 MDGs and the Nigeria Case how-Far?

GOAL 1; Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger the millennium development goals call for reducing the proportion of people living on less than \$1 to half the 1990 level by 2015 from 27.9 percent of people in low and middle income economies to 14.0 percent. Also to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger from 1990-2015.

Nigeria, the most populous African country has more than 70 percent of its citizens living below poverty line. The Nigerian preliminary report on world bank global consultation with the poor suggests the communities in Nigeria have a rich, complex and comprehensive experience of poverty, defining it using a range of material and non-material indicator.

Increasingly, communities perceive poverty as an overwhelming denial of their right to a quality life that is enabling and empowering with characteristics of social exclusion, vulnerability, and insecurity [World Bank, 1999], it is estimated by the united nations that about

20% of African `s populations resides in Nigeria and that over 50% of African investments are in the country [Chinsman, 1998].

In spite of substantial economic progress and social advancement in the past thirty years, then, is still much human suffering and the country continues to face enormous challenges in setting a development agenda that meets the need of its citizenry. About, 10% of Nigeria population lives in absolute poverty

[define as earning less than %1.00 a day] with about 80% of poor residing in rural areas [UNDP, 1996; NPC , 1996].

The federal office of statistics [1999] reported that during a 17 years period [1980-1996], proportion of core poor rose five-fold from 6.2% in 1980 to 293% in 1996, with the greatest percentage increase in the period between 1992 and 1996. Levels of urban poverty also worsened sharply from 17.6% in 1980 to 37.80% in 1985 with an all-time high of 58.2% [FOS,1999]. Considering the aggregate macro-levels, the gross national product [GNP] has declined from \$ 1,000 in 1980 to 260 in 1995 placing Nigeria among the 20 poorest nations in the world [UNDP, 1998]. The physical quality of life index [PQLI] recorded in 1980 was 38% in Nigeria, while Kenya reported an index of 530/ and Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire 41% respectively [UNDP, 1996]- the united [HDI] for 1996 placed Nigeria resources. The 1998 figure was more dismal and Nigeria ranked 142 among the 172 countries assessed [Oladipo,1999].

The Nigeria demographic and health survey [NDHS, 2003], attested to the contribution of poor nutrition and hunger on high toll rates of disability, morbidity and mortality in Nigeria . The body mass index also confirmed poor health indicator among women in relation to poor food intake.

However, government has reportedly made several attempts at poverty alleviation. Successive regimes in the country had rolled out various programmes aimed at poverty alleviation, but these programmes, despite the laudable objectives of their initiators were moribund by corrupt practice some of

the recent programmes include DFERRI, FSN and most recently, poverty Alleviation programme.

2.3 Overview of Millennium Development Goals

The MDGs were introduced and agreed on at the united nation millennium summit in September 2000 with nearly 190 countries, including Nigeria as signatories to the agreement. The eight MDGs were:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education;
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

According to DFID [2007] the MDGs were introduced as of a wider attempt to encourage the international community to stop talking about making a difference in developing world and join forces to start doing something about it. Alongside the goals a series of 18 targets were also drawn up to give the international community a number of tangible improvement to aim for within a fixed period of time, and also make it easier for them to progress to date [table 1]. The intention is that almost all of these targets will be achieved by 2015.

The Industrial Development Context in Nigeria and Challenges for MDGs

It is essential to gain an understanding of the challenges which need to be addressed to achieve industrial development and attain the MDGs. This is informed by the characteristics of the rural areas and the significance of the rural dwellers in national development.

2.4 Nigeria's Commitment to Achieving MDGs

Explicit resource commitments have been made to achieve the MDGs. According UNDP (2007), in 2003, the Government of Nigeria approved a poverty reduction strategy, the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), based partly on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To prioritize its spending in line with the Goals, Medium Term sector Strategies (MTSS) were developed to guide the preparation and implementation of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), with 57 percent of total capital spending earmarked for the MDGs related sectors. A prudential committee on the MDGs was set up in 2005, with membership comprising of the Federal and State governments, the Legislature, Civil Society organisations and the Private sector and development partners. The review of NEEDS has led to the elaboration of a new strategy. NEEDS is more closely aligned to achievement of the MDGs. NEEDS is being aligned with the Seven-Point Agenda that is the focus of the new administration, which is largely in line with the MDGs to form the country's National Development Agenda. This is expected to be the first medium term plan to implement the Vision 2020.

Following the debt relief extended to Nigeria in 2005, a Virtual Poverty Fund was established to ensure that monies released from the debt relief would be channeled towards initiatives to reduce poverty. Since 2006, on an annual basis, about US\$1 billion has been allocated to support progress in health, education, water and sanitation, environment, energy, housing, women's rights, HIV/AIDS, social safety nets (including microcredit scheme and conditional cash transfer), the conditional grant scheme to state governments and for the provision of rural infrastructure. This fund facilitated its expenditure and evaluating its impact. Through the involvement of the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), this monitoring framework has been used to track the performance of the activities implemented under the Debt Relief Gains (DRG).

An MDG awareness campaign was carried out in 2005 with participation from a broad spectrum of society including school children, out-of-school youth, and grass-roots women. It also included training for the media to encourage reporting to bring the Goals to public attention and show the connection between the MDGs and the daily life of the people. This campaign increased awareness of the Goals and underlined the survey of MDGs awareness was also undertaken in 2006. At the national level, MDGs needs assessment has been undertaken in eight sectors – agriculture, energy, environment, housing, roads, water, health and education. Efforts to garner support for the states and local governments and being introduced with funding being provided from the national level for “MDGs quick wins” projects. The

MDGs report, not less than 14 states have initiated the process of domesticating MDGs reporting. Significant progress has been made in education (MDGs 2 and 3, relating to universal primary education and gender equality). Net enrolment rates show considerable improvement as a result of the government's implementation of the Universal Basic Education Programme (UBEP), a 145,000 teachers were retrained and 40,000 new teachers recruited through the Virtual Poverty Fund (Igbuzor, 2006). On Goals 7 and 8 on environment and global partnership for development respectively, initiatives that merit special mention are the agreement on Zero Tolerance on Gas Flares by 2008 and the cancellation of Nigeria's international debt, freeing up an additional \$1 billion a year for poverty reduction. At the Africa regional launch of fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world, President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua appealed for world leaders to address climate change as a matter of urgency to avert a global climate disaster. He explained that developing countries are paying a high toll for the actions of rich nations and called on developed countries to drastically cut emissions, and exceed the report's recommendations. "While the report is advocating a reduction by 30% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 from advanced countries, the 30% must be reached before 2015 if they really want Africa to reach the MDGs." President Yar'Adua said that Nigeria, as the host of the regional launch, would take a leading role on climate change in Africa and that his government would not tolerate gas flaring in the Delta beyond 2008 (UNDPHDR, 2008).

The President (Yar'Adua) urged that African governments should act now to address the effects of climate change in the region, which include erratic rainfall patterns, floods and prolonged and recurring droughts creating a cumulative cycle of vulnerability and destitution across generations (UNDPHDR, 2008). The details of the situation in Nigeria were captured in the 2005 MDGs report with regard to each of the goals is shown below:

i) Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger 2015 target: Halve proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, and those suffering hunger): The current rate of reduction in poverty is too slow to meet the targets set for 2015. If the current rate of poverty reduction is maintained, poverty incidence would reduce to 43% as opposed to 21.2 % by 2015.

ii) Achieve Universal basic Education 2015 target: Achieve universal primary completion): The efficiency of primary education has improved over the years, as the primary six completion rate increased steadily from 65% in 1998 to 83% in 2001. It however declined in 2002 only to shoot up to 94 % in 2003. Literacy level in the country has steadily and gradually deteriorated, especially within the 15-24 years group. By 1999, the overall literacy rate had declined to 64.1% from 71.9% in 1991. The trend was in the same direction for male and female members of the 15-24 years age bracket. Among the male, the rate declined from 81.35% in 1991 to 69.8% in 1999. The decline among the female was from 62.49% during the same period.

iii) Promote Gender Equality 2005/2015 target: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education enrolment by 2005, and achieve equity at all levels by 2015): At the primary school level, enrolment has been consistently higher for boys (56%) than for girls (44%).

iv) Reduce Child Mortality 2015 target: Reduce by two thirds the child mortality rates): Infant mortality rate was 91% 1000 live births in 1990 which later decline to 75 in 1999 but became worse in 2003. It rose to 1000 live births in 2003.

v) Improve Maternal Health 2015 target: Reduce by three quarters the proportion of women dying in childbirth): The 1999 multiple indicator cluster survey reported a maternal mortality rate of 704 per 100, 000 live births. The maternal mortality is more than twice as high in the rural areas. The report did not give comparative statistics.

vi) Combat AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases 2015 target: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases): Since the identification of the first HIV/AIDS case in mid 1980s, the HIV prevalence rate has continually been on the increase from 1.8 to 5.8% in the period between 1991 and 2001. In 2003, the rate decreased to 5.0% and in 2005, it decreased to 4.4%.

vii) Ensure Environmental Sanitation Sustainability Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources 2015 target:

To reduce by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation. The country is endowed with abundant environmental sustainability. The environmental situation is challenged by myriad of problems, which impact negatively on the utilization of the resources for development and poverty alleviation.

viii) Develop a global Partnership for Development Target: develop further an open, rule – based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally).

2.5 Challenges for Nigeria Meeting the Goals

The question of whether Nigeria can or cannot meet the MDGs is a crucial question that should agitate the minds of politicians, government bureaucrats, civil society activists and development workers. It can be answered either in the negative or the affirmative. The NEEDS document clearly states that “if present trend continues, the country is not likely to meet the Millennium Development Goals.” On the other hand, the 2005 report gives the conditions for meeting the goals: strong political will and sustained efforts. Perhaps, a better way to frame the question is what can Nigeria do to meet the MDGs in 2015?. Nigeria has sufficient resources to meet the MDGs in 2015. But for this to happen, as earlier stated, the country will have to change course in the conceptualization and implementation of policies and programmes to achieve the MDGs (Yusuf, 2006).

Igbuzor (2006), reported that one good initiative in Nigeria designed to meet the MDGs is the oversight of Public Expenditure in Nigeria (OPEN) set up to monitor the Debt Relief Gain (DRGs). Two issues make this initiative unique. The first is the leadership of the process which has been participatory, open, transparent and all-inclusive with participation of private sector and civil society. The second and perhaps most important is that systems have been put in place to track resources. This is perhaps the model that should become the norm in every ministry, department and agency at all levels of government. It must however be recognized that development is a complex issue and goes beyond allocation of Debt Relief Gains to some MDGs Ministries.

According to Gwary (2011) identified the following challenges facing Nigeria in achieving the MDGs. They are:

There are available statistics to illustrate the extent of the challenges which need to be surmounted in Nigeria's efforts to attain the MDGs. One of the greatest threats in this regard is the level and extent of poverty which is not prevalent in the rural areas.

Statistics on income and social indicators show poverty in Nigeria to be wide spread and severe and the trend increasing. According to Federal Office of statistics (FOS) and World Bank, the population of the poor in Nigeria which was 36.1 million in 1985 and 34.7 million in 1992, has jumped to 55.8 million in 1997 (Human Development report, 1998). The calculation of the human poverty index for Nigeria shows that it is 41.6, meaning that the people are

extremely deprived, with one in every two Nigerians is poor (Human Development report, 1997). In terms of the proportion of the poor in the total population available statistics indicates that in 1960 the poverty level in Nigeria covers about 15% of the population and by 1980 it grew to 28.0%. In 1985 the poverty level was 46.0% which dropped 43.0% by 1992.

By 1996, the poverty level in Nigeria was estimated at 66% and about 70% of the population have become poor by 2001 (FOS, 2003; FGN, 2002). According to World Bank Reports, 1999 (In Aliyu, 2001), Nigeria's Human Development Index (HDI) was only 0.416 which placed the country among the 25 poorest countries in the world. Furthermore, life expectancy at birth was 51 years, literacy rate was 44% and 70% of the rural population do not have access to portable water, healthcare facilities and electricity. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) and under-five mortality rates were 82 and 191, respectively in 1995. Information from the National Bureau of Statistics indicated that the literacy rate ranged between 49.335% for male and 62.25% for female with respect to inability to read and write in English language. The rate for those who cannot read and write in any Nigerian language were 60.17% for male and 49.39% for female. The national net primary school enrolment rate was 81.19% which suggests that 29 out of every 100 primary school children are not in school (Fajonyomi, 2006).

Poverty in Nigeria as been described as poverty amidst plenty (Human Development report, 1998). This is attested by the fact that Nigeria is endowed

with both natural and human resources which if wisely managed can no doubt make it possible to attain the MDGs. There are other challenges especially with respect to the other MDGs. With reference to MDG 6, the spread of HIV/AIDS has increased significantly in Nigeria since the first official report of the first case in 1986. Information culled from the National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS, 2005) indicated a progressive increase in the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 1.8% in 1991, through 4.5% in 1996 to 5.8% in 2001. However, they appear to be a reversal in trend with the 2003 survey result of 5.0% (FMOH, 2003b) and 4.4% in 2005.

About 2.9 million Nigerians are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in 2005. From the statistics, it is glaring that the AIDS pandemic continues to be a major health and development challenge in Nigeria.

Another health of critical significance in meeting the MDG is maternal morbidity and mortality. Though there are variations across states and ecological zones in Nigeria, in general statistics shows that the country has a high level of maternal mortality. Based on available estimates of 800 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, Nigeria records about 37,000 maternal deaths annually, the third highest in the world (WHO, 2004). Poor health seeking behavior, poor availability of obstetrics services and poor quality of services are major factors associated with high maternal morbidity and mortality rates in Nigeria. There are sharp urban-rural differences in access to health services.

Women in rural areas generally have relatively poor level of utilization of health services. According to the National Health and Reproductive survey (NHRHS) (2003), the proportion of urban mothers (59%) that were assisted by skilled attendants at delivery was more than twice that of rural women (25%). Urban women are three times as likely to receive post-natal care as rural women (Federal Ministry of Health, 2005). The goal of improving maternal health in the country have also been hampered by lack of friendly policies to encourage access to antenatal services by women as well as other site specific constraints in different parts of the country. A survey in Kano state north eastern Nigeria shows that most deaths of pregnant women were due to hypertension and late referral, and the reasons for this according to Yusuf (2006) are:

1. Lack of competent health personnel;
2. Inadequate health facilities;
3. Poor health seeking behaviors (patients waiting until crisis point);
4. Gender power relations between men and women, especially as regards domestic decision-making;
5. Low educational status of women;
6. Inadequate postnatal Emergency Obstetrics Care services;
7. Muslim women have problems with accessing health services promptly, mainly because they have to seek permission from their spouse and there is disapproval of non-same-sex medical attendants.

8. In general, there are several other challenges facing Nigeria in meeting the MDGs. These include:

9. Decay of infrastructure;

10. The size of the population;

11. Mismanagement of public resources;

12. The capacity of the public service to deliver;

13. Corruption and lack of transparency;

14. The common characteristics of many Nigerian politician to be only interested in what they can gain from the office and an obsession with how to remain in office, rather than thinking of the public benefits;

15. Lack of adequate funding for public education and inequitable allocation of resources between rural and urban areas;

16. Cultural which include religious and social impediments to gender equality;

17. Lack of sufficient care and appropriate laws to protect the environment.

It is very important that the above statistics and discussion shows clearly those mounting challenges which Nigeria needs to overcome in a bid to reach the MDGs and ensure improve welfare for her people, especially the rural dwellers.

2.6 THE BASIS OF THE 'SNAIL PACE': CONSTRAINTS

Despite the above progress, how realistic is it for Africa to attain the MDGs by 2015? This is the fundamental question we need to ask ourselves. Put succinctly, Igbuzor (2006:4) opines that it will be impossible to give a direct

answer to it because the answer could either be positive or negative. But for sure, there are challenges and frailties. Factors contributing to slow progress toward the MDG targets in Africa, including inequality, structural constraints, and unemployment among other things:

Inadequate Data Collection:- Inadequate data collection is a huge constraint. The governments at all levels in Africa are short of adequate data which has hindered the progress of meeting with the MDG targets by 2015 (see Chiedozi, 2010). No doubt, it will be very difficult to access the progress, evaluate the performance and make timely planning without adequate data

Inequality and Distributional Dynamics:-Increasing economic inequality and distributional dynamics in African nations has meant that when progress toward the MDG targets has yielded tangible benefits, those benefits have bypassed the poorest citizens who need them most. Devarajan et al, (2002) pointed out that there is evidence that in a more economically equal society, fewer people live in poverty and there are fewer health and social problems. From the foregoing, countries with less inequality perform better economically and grow faster than countries with high inequality. Another fundamental dimension of inequality in all countries is rooted in gender disparities. A far-reaching strategy for achieving gender equality in health, education, in the distribution of assets, in the productive sectors, and in the political domain could by itself do more than anything else to reduce inequality significantly. But unfortunately enough, from all indications

in Africa, gender inequality is at a high rate. An increase in social and gender inequality will thus impede progress toward achieving the MDGs.

Low level of creativity in poverty eradication: - If one is genuinely interested in poverty eradication, one has to start from the point that the poor are not disembodied from the rest of society and from the economy. They are very much an integral part of the way the rest of society and the economy works. The poor are neither the problem nor are they the solution to the problem. Rather, it is really important to understand poverty in a much more holistic, whole of society, whole of economy context. This line of thought leads into a serious consideration of distributional issues – income distribution and the distribution of both economic and social assets as well. It leads to a focus on *relative* rather than absolute poverty. And it also leads into a more dynamic consideration of poverty, in other words, its creation and its re-creation through time.

One cannot understand poverty unless one understands income distributional dynamics and the historical context of inequality. Of the developing regions, Sub-Saharan Africa faces the greatest challenge of meeting the MDGs. On present trends, only the five countries of North Africa— with significantly lower poverty levels and better access to education, health, and other social services—are on course to meet the poverty reduction and social development goals. Sub-Saharan countries are unlikely to meet the poverty reduction goal fully, while progress on the social development goals is more varied, with a number of countries poised to meet them. From a global perspective, the world

is on track to achieve the income poverty targets, mainly due to massive poverty reduction in China. However, Devarajan et al, (2002) opined that, global progress does not mean that Africa is equally on track to achieve the targets.

Unemployment: - This is another missing link between economic growth and poverty reduction which serve as a great constraint to the attainment of MDG target in African most especially the Sub-Saharan region. For a long time, we depended on growth-led employment generation which basically turned out to be jobless growth. Under this permissive situation, it will be difficult to have employment-led growth in Africa thereby lead to a resultant effect of not meeting the MDG targets on eradicating poverty and hunger. However, to sustain the progress made so far on this, it is necessary to address the social, political, and economic constraints that hindering sustained economic growth, increase in trade, and improvement in human development.

Economic Crisis: - Africa and the Global Economic Crisis is another constraint militating on the progress of MDGs in Africa. The global economic crisis has slowed down and perhaps even reversed the progress made towards the MDGs. Despite the prompt and appropriate responses of African policymakers which have helped dampen the impact and set the stage for the continent to benefit from a global recovery but still in a very slow pace. Running at an average economic growth rate of about 3.3 percent a year in the recent past, most Sub-Saharan African countries will not achieve the goal, and the number of the poor in the region is likely to increase. But there are some countries with an average

growth rate of more than 5 percent during 1995–2008 (see Global Poverty Report, 2002; Akinnawo et al 2008). Although they are unlikely to achieve the poverty goal completely, they can—on present trends—be expected to make substantial progress towards it. At the other extreme are countries, which due to persistent conflicts or severe governance problems are falling away from the MDGs.

2.7 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

MODERNIZATION THEORIES

Rostow's stages of growth (Redirected from Rostowian take-off model)

The Rostow's Stages of economic Growth model is one of the major historical models of economic growth. It was published by American economist Walt Whitman Rostow in 1960. The model postulates that economic growth occurs in five basic stages, of varying lengths:

1. Traditional society
2. Preconditions for take-off
3. Take-off
4. Drive to maturity
5. Age of High mass consumption

Rostow's model is one of the more structuralist models of economic growth, particularly in comparison with the 'backwardness' model developed by Alexander

Gerschenkron, although the two models are not mutually exclusive. Rostow argued that economic take-off must initially be led by a few individual sectors. This belief echoes David Ricardo's comparative advantage thesis and criticizes Marxist revolutionaries' push for economic self-reliance in that it pushes for the 'initial' development of only one or two sectors over the development of all sectors equally. This became one of the important concepts in the theory of modernization in social evolutionism.

Overview Below is a detailed outline of Rostow's five stages: Traditional society characterized by subsistence agriculture or hunting and gathering; almost wholly a "primary" sector economy limited technology A static or 'rigid' society: lack of class or individual economic mobility, with stability prioritized and change seen negatively Pre-conditions to "take-off" external demand for raw materials initiates economic change; development of more productive, commercial agriculture and cash crops not consumed by producers and/or largely exported widespread and enhanced investment in changes to the physical environment to expand production (i.e. irrigation, canals, ports) increasing spread of technology and advances in existing technologies changing social structure, with previous social equilibrium now in flux individual social

mobility begins development of national identity and shared economic interests
Take off Urbanization increases, Industrialization proceeds, Technological
breakthrough occurs the "secondary" (goods-producing) sector expands and
ratio of secondary vs. primary sectors in the economy shifts quickly towards
secondary textiles and apparel are usually the first "take-off" industry, as
happened in Great Britain's classic " Industrial Revolution" Drive to maturity
diversification of the industrial base; multiple industries expand and new ones
take root quickly manufacturing shifts from investment- driven (capital goods)
towards consumer durables and domestic consumption rapid development of
transportation infrastructure large-scale investment in social infrastructure
(schools, universities, Hospitals, etc.) Age of mass consumption the industrial
base dominates the economy; the primary sector is of greatly diminished weight
in economy and society widespread and normative consumption of high-value
consumer goods (e.g. automobiles) consumers typically (if not universally),
have disposable income, beyond all basic needs, for additional goods Rostow
claimed that these stages of growth were designed to tackle a number of issues,
some of which he identified himself; and wrote, "Under what impulses did
traditional, agricultural societies begin the process of their modernization?
When and how did regular growth become a built-in feature of each society?
What forces drove the process of sustained growth along and determined its
contours? What common social and political features of the growth process may
be discerned at each stage? What forces have determined relations between the

more developed and less developed areas; and what relation if any did the relative sequence of growth bear to outbreak of war? And finally where is compound interest taking us? Is it taking us to communism; or to the affluent suburbs, nicely rounded out with social overhead capital; to destruction; to the moon; or where?" Rostow asserts that countries go through each of these stages fairly linearly, and set out a number of conditions that were likely to occur in investment, consumption and social trends at each state. Not all of the conditions were certain to occur at each stage, however, and the stages and transition periods may occur at varying lengths from country to country, and even from region to region.

Theoretical framework Rostow's model is a part of the liberal school of economics, laying emphasis on the efficacy of modern concepts of free trade and the ideas of Adam Smith. It disagrees with Friedrich List's argument which states that economies which rely on exports of raw materials may get "locked in", and would not be able to diversify, regarding this Rostow's model states that economies may need to depend on raw material exports to finance the development of industrial sector which has not yet of achieved superior level of competitiveness in the early stages of take-off. Rostow's model does not disagree with John Maynard Keynes regarding the importance of government control over domestic development which is not generally accepted by some ardent free trade advocates. The basic assumption given by Rostow is that

countries want to modernize and grow and that society will agree to the materialistic norms of economic growth. [5] Stages Traditional societies an economy in this stage has a limited production function which barely attains the minimum level of potential output. This does not entirely mean that the economy's production level is static. The output level can still be increased, as there was often a surplus of uncultivated land which can be used for increasing agricultural production. States and individuals utilize irrigation systems in many instances, but most farming is still purely for subsistence. There have been technological innovations, but only on ad hoc basis. All this can result in increases in output, but never beyond an upper limit which cannot be crossed. Lacking modern science and technology, such innovation as occurs spreads slowly and inconsistently and is sometimes reversed or lost. Trade is predominantly regional and local, largely done through barter, and the monetary system is not well developed. Investment's share never exceeds 5% of total economic production.

Wars, famines and epidemics like plague cause initially expanding populations to halt or shrink, limiting the single greatest factor of production: human manual labor. Volume fluctuations in trade due to political instability are frequent; historically, trading was subject to great risk and transport of goods and raw materials was expensive, difficult, slow and unreliable. The manufacturing sector and other industries have a tendency to grow but are

limited by inadequate scientific knowledge and a "backward" or highly traditionalist frame of mind which contributes to low labour productivity. In this stage, some regions are entirely self-sufficient. In settled agricultural societies before the Industrial Revolution, a hierarchical social structure relied on near-absolute reverence for tradition, and an insistence on obedience and submission. This resulted in concentration of political power in the hands of landowners in most cases; everywhere, family and lineage, and marriage ties, constituted the primary social organization, along with religious customs, and the state only rarely interacted with local populations and in limited spheres of life. This social structure was generally feudalistic in nature.

Under modern conditions, these characteristics have been modified by outside influences, but the least developed regions and societies fit this description quite accurately. Pre-conditions to take-off In the second stage of economic growth the economy undergoes a process of change for building up of conditions for growth and take off. Rostow said that these changes in society and the economy had to be of fundamental nature in the socio-political structure and production techniques. This pattern was followed in Europe, parts of Asia, the Middle East and Africa. There is also a or third second pattern in which he said that there was no need for change in socio-political structure because these economies were not deeply caught up in older, traditional social and political structures. The only changes required were in economic and technical

dimensions. The nations which followed this pattern were in North America and Oceania (New Zealand and Australia). There are three important dimensions to this transition: firstly, the shift from an agrarian to an industrial or manufacturing society begins, albeit slowly. Secondly, trade and other Commercial activities of the nation broaden the market's reach not only to neighboring areas but also to far-flung regions, creating international markets. Lastly, the surplus attained should not be wasted on the conspicuous consumption of the land owners or the state, but should be spent on the development of industries, infrastructure and thereby prepare for self-sustained growth of the economy later on. Furthermore, agriculture becomes commercialized and mechanized via technological advancement; shifts increasingly towards cash or export-oriented crops; and there is a growth of agricultural entrepreneurship. The strategic factor is that investment level should be above 5% of the national income. This rise in investment rate depends on many sectors of the economy. According to Rostow capital formation depends on the productivity of agriculture and the creation of social overhead capital. Agriculture plays a very important role in this transition process as the surplus quantity of the produce is to be utilized to support an increasing urban population of workers and also becomes a major exporting sector, earning foreign exchange for continued development and capital formation. Increases in agricultural productivity also lead to expansion of the domestic markets for manufactured goods and processed commodities, which adds to the growth of

investment in the industrial sector. Social overhead capital creation can only be undertaken by government, in Rostow's view. Government plays the driving role in development of social overhead capital as it is rarely profitable, it has a long gestation period, and the pay-offs accrue to all economic sectors, not primarily to the investing entity; thus the private sector is not interested in playing a major role in its development. All these changes effectively prepare the way for "take-off" only if there is basic change in attitude of society towards risk taking, changes in working environment, and openness to change in social and political organizations and structures. The pre-conditions of take-off closely track the historic stages of the (initially) British Industrial Revolution. Referring to the graph of savings and investment, notably, there is a steep increase in the rate of savings and investment from the stage of "Pre Take-off" till "Drive to Maturity:" then, following that stage, the growing rate of savings and investment moderates. This initial and accelerating steep increase in savings and investment is a pre-condition for the economy to reach the "Take-off" stage and far beyond. Take-off stage is characterized by dynamic economic growth. As Rostow suggests, all is premised on a sharp stimulus (or multiple stimuli) that is are any or all of economic, political and technological change. The main feature of this stage is rapid, self-sustained growth. Take-off occurs when sector led growth becomes common and society is driven more by economic processes than traditions. At this point, the norms of economic growth are well established and growth becomes a nation's "second nature" and a shared goal. In discussing

the take-off, Rostow is noted to have adopted the term "transition", which describes the process of a traditional economy becoming a modern one. After take-off, a country will generally take as long as fifty to one hundred years to reach the mature stage according to the model, as occurred in countries that participated in the Industrial Revolution and were established as such when Rostow developed his ideas in the 1950s. For Rostow there are three main requirements for take-off: . "The rate of productive investment should rise from approximately 5% to over 10% of national income or net national product. The development of one or more substantial manufacturing sectors, with a high rate of growth; The existence or quick emergence of a political, social and institutional framework which exploits the impulses to expansion in the modern sector and the potential external economy effects of the take-off" . I.e., the needed capital is mobilized from domestic resources and is steered into the economy and not into domestic or state consumption. Industrialization becomes a crucial phenomenon as it helps to prepare the basic structure for structural changes on a massive scale. Rostow says that this transition does not follow a set trend as there are a variety of different motivations or stimulus which began this growth process. Take off requires a large and sufficient amount of loanable funds for expansion of the industrial sector which generally come from two sources which are:

1: Shifts in income flows by way of taxation, implementation of land reforms and various other fiscal measures.

2: Re-investment of profits earned from foreign trade as has been observed in many East Asian countries. While there are other examples of "Take-off" based on rapidly increasing demand for domestically produced goods for sale in domestic markets, more countries have followed the export-based model, overall and in the recent past. The US, Canada, Russia and Sweden are examples of domestically based "take-off"; all of them, however, were characterized by massive capital imports and rapid adoption of their trading partners' technological advances. This entire process of expansion of the industrial sector yields an increase in rate of return to some individuals who save at high rates and invest their savings in the industrial sector activities. The economy exploit their underutilized natural resources to increase their production. Tentative take-off also needs a group of entrepreneurs in the society who pursue innovation and accelerate the rate of growth in the economy. For such an entrepreneurial class to develop, firstly, an ethos of "delayed gratification", a preference for capital accumulation over expenditure, and high tolerance of risk must be present. Secondly, entrepreneurial groups typically develop because they cannot secure prestige and power in their society via marriage, via participating in well-established industries, or through government or military service (among other routes to prominence) because of some

disqualifying social or legal attribute; and lastly, their rapidly changing society must tolerate unorthodox paths to economic and Political power. A country's making it through this stage depends on the following major factors: Existence of enlarged, sustained effective demand for the product of key sectors. Introduction of new productive technologies and techniques in these sector. The society's increasing capacity to generate or earn enough capital to complete the take-off transition. Activities in the key sector should induce a chain of growth in other sectors of the economy, that also develops rapidly. An example of a country in the Take-off stage of development is Equatorial Guinea. It has the largest increases in GDP growth since 1980 and the rate of productive investment has risen from 5% to over 10% of income or product. In the table note that Take-off periods of different countries are the same as the industrial revolution in those countries. Drive to maturity after take-off there follows a long interval of sustained growth known as the stage of drive to maturity. Rostow defines it "as the period when a society has effectively applied the range of modern technology to the bulk of its resources." Now regularly growing economy drives to extend modern technology over the whole front of its economic activity. Some 10-20% of the national income is steadily invested, permitting output regularly to outstrip the increase in population. The make-up of the economy changes unceasingly as technique improves, new industries accelerate, and older industries level off. The economy finds its place in the international economy: goods formerly imported are produced at home; new

import requirements develop, and new export commodities to match them. The leading sectors will in an economy be determined by the nature of resource endowments and not only by technology. Tentative drive to maturity dates. On comparing the dates of take-off and drive to maturity these countries reached the stage of maturity in approximately 60 years. The structural changes in the society during this stage are in three ways: Work force composition in agriculture shifts from 75% of the working population to 20%. The workers acquire greater skill and their wages increase in real terms. The character of leadership changes significantly in the industries and a high degree of professionalism is introduced Environmental and health cost of industrialization is recognized and policy changes are thus made. During this stage a country has to decide whether the industrial power and technology it has generated is to be used for the welfare of its people or to gain supremacy over others, or the world in toto. A prime example of a country in the Drive to Maturity stage is South Africa.

It is developing a world-class infrastructure- including a modern transport network, widely available energy, and sophisticated telecommunications facilities. Additionally, the commercial farm sector shed 140,000 jobs, a decline of roughly 20%, in the eleven year period from 1988 to 1998. This diversity leads to reduction in poverty rate and increasing standards of living, as the society no longer needs to sacrifice its comfort in order to build up certain

sectors. Age of high mass consumption the age of high mass consumption refers to the period of contemporary comfort afforded many western nations, wherein consumers concentrate on durable goods, and hardly remember the subsistence concerns of previous stages. Rostow uses the Buddenbrooks dynamics metaphor to describe this change in attitude. In Thomas Mann's 1901 novel, Buddenbrooks, a family is chronicled for three generations. The first generation is interested in economic development, the second in its position in society. The third, already having money and prestige, concerns itself with the arts and music, worrying little about those previous, earthly concerns. So too, in the age of high mass consumption, a society is able to choose between concentrating on military and security issues, on equality and welfare issues, or on developing great luxuries for its upper class. Each country in this position chooses its own balance between these three goals. There is a desire to develop an egalitarian society and measures are taken to reach this goal. According to Rostow, a country tries to determine its uniqueness and factors affecting it are its political, geographical and cultural structure and also values present in its society. Historically, the United States is said to have reached this stage first, followed by other western European nations, and then Japan in the 1950s. Criticism of the model

1. Rostow is historical in the sense that the end result is known at the outset and is derived from the historical geography of a developed, bureaucratic society.

2. Rostow is mechanical in the sense that the underlying motor of change is not disclosed and therefore the stages become little more than a classificatory system based on data from developed countries.
3. His model is based on American and European history and defines the American norm of high mass consumption as integral to the economic development process of all industrialized societies.
4. His model assumes the inevitable adoption of Neoliberal trade policies which allow the manufacturing base of a given advanced polity to be relocated to lower-wage regions.
5. Rostow's model does not apply to the Asian and the African countries as events in these countries are not justified in any stage of his model.
6. The stages are not identifiable properly as the conditions of the take-off and pre take-off stage are very similar and also overlap.
7. According to Rostow growth becomes automatic by the time it reaches the maturity stage but Kuznets asserts that no growth can be automatic there is need for push always.
8. There are two unrelated theories of take off one is that take is a sectoral and a non-linear notion and other is that it is highly aggregative.

Rostow's thesis is biased towards a western model of modernization, but at the time of Rostow the world's only mature economies were in the west, and no

controlled economies were in the "era of high mass consumption." The model de-emphasizes differences between sectors in capitalistic vs. communistic societies, but seems to innately recognize that modernization can be achieved in different ways in different types of economies. The most disabling assumption that Rostow took is of trying to fit economic progress into a linear system. This assumption is false as due to empirical evidence of many countries making false starts then reaching a degree of progress and change and then slipping back. E.g.: In the case of contemporary Russia slipping back from high mass consumption to a country in transition the main cause being political change and environment and also Cold War. Another problem that Rostow's work has is that it considered large countries with a large population (Japan), with natural resources available at just the right time in its history (Coal in Northern European countries), or with a large land mass (Argentina). He has little to say and indeed offers little hope for small countries, such as Rwanda, which do not have such advantages. Neo-liberal economic theory to Rostow, and many others, does offer hope to much of the world that economic maturity is coming and the age of high mass consumption is nigh. But that does leave a sort of 'grim meat hook future' for the outliers, which do not have the resources, political will, or external backing to become competitive.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the procedures of the entire study will be explained. This includes the population meant for the study, sample size that will represent the population, sampling technique that will make the sample size representative scientifically, appropriate method for data collection and the use of SPSS for data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study is an exploratory survey of the subject matter were collected from two major sources. They are both primary and secondary sources.

The primary source was in two ways. First, qualitative data was collected using in-depth interview (IDI) and secondly, the observational method was used in some selected quarters in Ado Ekiti the study location on MDG activities done in the communities. This method assisted in obtaining information that instrument cannot capture.

3.2 Study Population

The main population for this study are basically the generality of people of Ado-Ekiti which consist of both adult male and female. The respondent is expected to be 18 year and above. This will enable them to attend properly to the instrument of this study as expected.

3.3 Sample Size

Looking at the study and its nature, a total of one hundred and fifty(150) people were selected to provide quantitative information on the subject matter because of their experiences about MDGs through reading of book or magazine or listening to news about MDGs and through other mean. quarters were used for this study. They are Odo-Ado/Poly side, Adebayo/Iworoko, Ilawe Road /Odo side, Ajilosun- Ikere Road and Ado Central/Are-Afao- Igbemo road side. In Ado Central/Are-Afao- Igbemo road side, fifty(50) people were selected while twenty-five(25) respondents were selected from the four other communities. Making a total of one hundred and fifty.

3.4 Sample Technique

Because of the nature or type of this study, the purposive sampling method was used to select five main communities in the state. This enables the study to measure the understanding of the people about MDGs and also measure the impact of MDGs on the lives of the people in each of the selected communities. To this end, the purposive sampling technique was used to select the respondents.

3.5 Data Collection

Basically, quantitative data will be collected using semi-structured questionnaire. The researcher used 2-3 field assistants to assist in the administration of the questionnaire to the respondents because of the time frame and the nature of the study. For respondents who cannot read or write, the field

assistants assisted in interpreting the instruments to them and help them fill the questionnaire.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

For analysis the qualitative data through the use of questionnaire will be analysed using SPSS version 16. Data will be presented using simple table and percentages. Relationship between variables in hypothesis will be tested using Chi Square. Other data from records on MDGs in the office will be analysed to buttress the quantitative data.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This aspect is concern with the bio-data characteristics of the respondents. It also contain the use of probity regression analysis to test the hypothesis formulated for the study. The bio-data of the respondents are analyzed using descriptive analytical techniques and chart. Descriptive analytical techniques which include the use of frequency table, percentage, and cumulative percentage. And some certain information in the study field were analyzed using chart. It should be noted that although 150 sets of the questionnaire were administered in the field, only 110 were completed/ returned eventually without any hitch. As a result, the analyses presented in this chapter are based on the responses of 110 respondents.

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.1.1 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE

The distribution of the respondents according to their age is presented using 12 interval levels, the age grouping start from 18 to 69, in the sense that the programme was given to people within the age bracket of 18 and above. The table below shows it,

Table 1 Age Bracket of the Respondents

S/N	Age	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	18-30	29	26.36	26.36
2	31-43	33	30.00	56.36
3	44-56	28	25.45	81.81
4	57-69	20	18.18	100
Total		110	100	

Source: file survey, 2015

Table 1 reveals the respondents' age according to the age bracket each respondent fall into. The table shows that the age bracket of 18-30 carried 29 of the respondent out of 110 respondents in the study are. This show that the age bracket 18-30 denotes 26.36% of the entire 100% respondent. The age bracket of 31-43 carried 33 respondents, which indicates the age bracket carried 30% of the respondent. The age bracket of 44-56 carried 28 respondents out of the 110 respondent from the sampling area. This shows that the age bracket that fall within this age carried 25.45% of the respondent. From the table also age bracket of 57-69 carried the 20 of the respondents, which signified that the age group carried 18.18% of the respondents. The table shows that the age grouping of 31-43 are the main benefactors of the program are those that fall within the range of working force of the nation.

4.1.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT

Table 2

s/n	Status	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Married	43	39.09	39.0
2	Single	67	60.90	100.00
	Total	110	100	

Source: filed survey, 2015

Table 2 shows the marital status of the respondents. The single category are 67 respondents which indicates that single status in the study area carried 60.90% married carried the remaining 39.09% which indicates 43 respondents.

4.1.3 EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 3

s/n	Education	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	No formal education	18	16.36	16.36
2	Primary	26	23.64	40.00
3	Secondary	37	33.64	73.63
4	Bsc. & HND	18	16.36	89.99
5	Others	11	10.00	100
	Total	110	100	

Source: filed survey, 2015

The table 3 depicts the respondents' educational level. The table shows that 18 of the respondents fall within the no formal education level, which indicate 16.36% of the respondents. 26 of the respondents fall within the level of primary school which indicates that those that fall within primary school carried 23.64%. The secondary school education level carried 37 respondents out of

110 respondents in the study area. This shows that those that got education to secondary school level are 33.64% of the respondents. The respondents that acquired education to tertiary institution in form of B.sc and HND level are 18 out of the 110 respondents which indicates that the level carried 16.36% of the respondents. While other education level carried 11 respondents which indicate that level carried 10% only.

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENT

Table 4

s/n	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Artisan	20	18.18	18.18
2	Civil servant	18	16.36	34.54
3	Trading	66	60.00	94.54
4	Others	6	5.45	100
	Total	110	100	

Source: filed survey, 2015

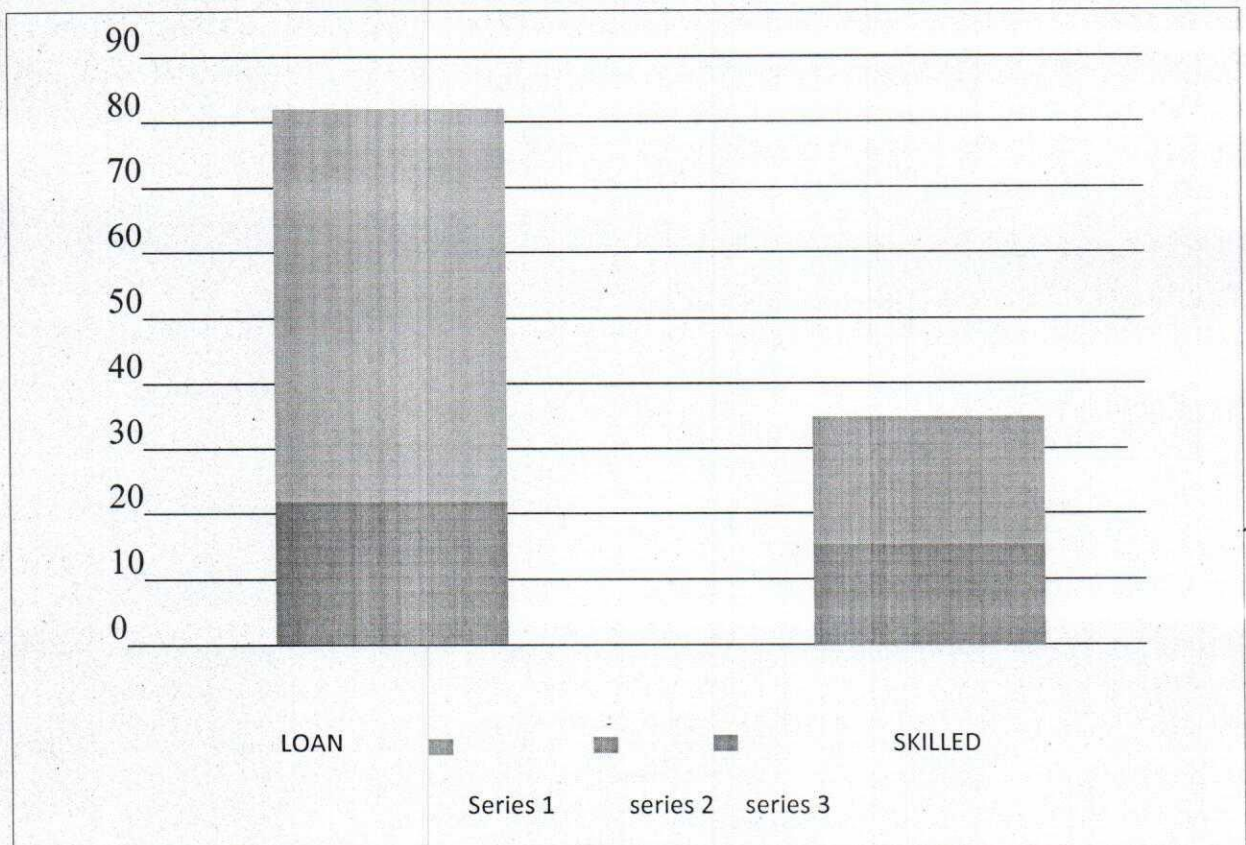
The table 4 depicts the respondents' occupational level. The above table shows that the artisan are 20 out of the one hundred and ten respondents in the study are, this shows that artisan carried 18.18%. civil-servant carried 16.36% which indicate that 18 civil-servant. Traders are sixty six (66) which indicates 60% of the respondent. While other occupation are six, this indicate 5.45% of the respondents. The above table shows that traders occupation have the highest percentage, this can be attributed to the fact that the traders in the study area have an association, example of this is in the study area include, egbe oloja of

oke-oka. This gave the Association advantage to been given loan empowerment as an association and not as individual, compare to some that apply individually.

4.1.5 TYPE OF EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME RECEIVED

FIGURE I:

TYPE OF EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME RECEIVED



The chart above shows the type of empowerment programme received by the respondents. The chart that out of 110 respondents, 77 respondent received loan which indicate 70% of the respondents. The charts also reveals that 33 of the

respondents received skilled acquisition, and shows that 30% of the respondent received skilled acquisition.

4.3.0 RESULT DISCUSSION

TABLE 6

Prosbrit regression model

	Parameter	Estimate	Std. error	Z	Sig.	95% confidence interval	
						Lower bound	Upper bound
House lived		-.080	.078	-1.017	.309	-.233	.074
access to		.173	.100	1.740	.082	-.022	.369
health		.308	.104	2.952	.003	.104	.513
consumption		.131	.067	1.971	.049	.001	.262
asset		.400	.084	4.768	.000	.236	.565
acquisition		.204	.050	4.076	.000	.106	.302
PROBIT education							
Energy used		-.109	.082	-1.331	.183	-.269	.051
politics		.401	0.82	4.885	.000	.240	.051
participation		-1.524	.140	-10.924	.000	-1.664	-1.385
religion belief							
intercept							

a. PROBIT model: $PROBIT(p) = \text{intercept} + BX$ (covariates X are transformed using the base 10.000 logarithm.)

The table 5 shows the probit regression model in which statistical package for house lived, access to health, consumption pattern, asses acquisition, education, energy used, politics participation and religion belief. The result shows that consumption pattern, assets acquisition, education, energy used and religion belief are statistically significant at 1.96 level of significant.

The result shows the -0.008 is the co-efficient of type of house which shows that 80% change in type of house lead to a unit decrease in the dependent variable. Apart from the fact that the variable is not statistically significant the magnitude of its negative impact is very high. This shows that millennium development goal has not improved the of house in which people lived. Since 1.96 is greater than the Z-statistics -1.017 this shows that millennium development goal has no significant effect on type of house lived by the people.

The variable two tested which is access to health has a co-efficient of 0.173 and Z-statistics of 1.740. the 1.96 is greater than 1.740 this above shows that there is no significant effect between the dependent variable and access to health. That is, the millennium development goal has not improved access to health.

The result shows that consumption pattern is statistically significant at 2.952. this shows that the programme has significant effect on the consumption pattern of the people. Evidence of this is seen when the people were given loan by so doing, it burst their income and also has greater impact on their consumption pattern.

The result also show that assets acquisition has significant effect on the dependent variable. This Z-value of the assets acquisition 1.971 which is greater than 1.96 of the value from the table. What this shows is that millennium development programme has increased the assets acquisition of the people. The

result shows that asset acquisition is statistically significant. Since the program empowered people through loan and acquisition, this shows that people asset have been increased in term of motorcycle, land, machine etcetera.

The result also show implementation of MDG program has effect on the education level of the respondent. the co-efficient of education is 4.400, Z-test is 4.768 which is greater than 1.96. this show that education of the people have improve since the programme is in term of loan and skilled, some benefactors received skill and they were given certificates, while, some education were improved as a result of loan given.

The result shows that energy used by the people were statistically significant, since the value of Z-test is greater than value from the table. This indicate that the energy used is statistically significant. That is, people using Ska bula, kerosene lantern and other has been upgraded to generator and electricity supply.

The result shows that political participation is not statistically significant. The result shows that women has not been empowered in term of political participation in Ekiti-state. The co-efficient is -0.109 which significant a very low co-efficient. Evidence of this is seen in the political arena of Ekiti- state in which women has not head some vital position. While the result shows statistically significant between religion belief and women empowered. The result shows that women has not been empowered as a result of religion belief.

Evidence of this is seen in some doctrine in Nigeria, in which women are seen as inferior to man.

4.3.1 result of Z-statistic for the hypotheses

The hypotheses formulated for this study was tested at 1.96 critical value level, since the confidence interval is 0.95percent

Hypothesis1.

H₀: The Implementation of MDGs goal 3 (gender equality and women empowerment has no significant effect on gender equality in EkitiState

Table 7

95% confidence interval			
Variable	Co-efficient	Standard error	Z-statistics
Political participation	-0.109	0.082	-1.331
Religion belief	0.401	0.082	4.885
Asset acquisition	-0.131	0.067	1.971

Source: research's computation 2015)

Three variables are used to test the implementation of MDG, the variable are political participation, religion belief and asset acquisition. The variables are tested at 1.96 critical value at 95% confidence interval. Variable 1 which the

political participation has co-efficient of -0.109 and Z-statistic of -1.331. the critical value of 1.96 > -1.331, this show that political participation is not statistically significant. This shows that women has not been empowered politically through the program. The co-efficient of religion belief is 0.401 with Z-statistic of 4.885. this show a high value, since 4.885 > 1.96 is shows that it is statistically significant. The third variable which is asset acquisition has co-efficient of -0.131 with 1.971 Z-statistics. This shows that 1.971 > 1.96. from the two variable that are statistically significant, it shows that the implementation of MDG has significant effect on gender equality. The findings show that MDG has enhanced women in term of asset acquisition. From the filed survey, MDG has enhance women's productivities by making most to render assistance to their husband, children and other relative in term of loan given and acquisition.

Hypothesis 2

H₀: Millennium development Goals have no significant effect on socio-economic of women in Ekiti-state.

Table 8

95% confidence interval			
Variable	Co-efficient	Standard error	Z-statistics
Access to health	0.173	0.100	1.740
Consumption pattern	-0.308	0.067	2.952
Education	0.400	0.082	4.768
Energy used	0.204	0.050	4.076

Source: research's computation

From the above table 9, four variables are used test the hypothesis two formulated for the study all the variables used include, access to health, consumption pattern, education and energy used. All the variables are statistically significant. This shows that Millennium Development Goals have significant effect on socio-economics of the women in Ekiti-state. As a result H_0 is rejected in favour of the alternative.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

5.1 SUMMARY

This study examines how far Millennium Development Goal (MDG) has been achieved in Ekiti-state, precisely Goal 3 that calls for women empowerment and gender equality in Ekiti-state. To achieve this, the study considered objectives of the study, which include, examining the factors that can enhance gender equality to examine the methods of women empowerment in Ekiti-state, and to examine the effects of MDG's empowerment programmes on the level of socio-economic variable among women in the study area. The data used in this study was sourced from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include field survey and questionnaires that is well- structure. The secondary sources include, fact and figure of Ekiti-state Ministry of information, Nigeria Bureau of statistics, journals and relevant text-books concerning MDG. The data collected was analyzed through the use probit, frequency, percentage, chart and table. The socio- economic characteristics of respondent was analyzed using frequency, percentage, cumulative percentage and chart while the hypothesis formulated were analyzed through probit regression model.

5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study comprises of two section, which are the socio-economics characteristic of the respondents and hypothesis formulated.

The finding concerning the respondents shows that age 18-30 of the respondents carried 26.36%, 31-42 carried 30.00%, 45-56 carried 25.45%, while the age range of 57-69 carried 18.18%. The marital status of the respondents shows that married respondents carried 39.09%, single carried 60.90%. educational level of the respondents shows that No formal education carried 16.36%, primary school level carried 23.64, secondary school level carried 33.64%, Bsc &HND carried 16.36% while other carried 10.00% the occupational level of the respondents reveals that artisan carried 16.36%, civi-servant carried 16.36, and trading occupation carried 60.00%. while other carried 5.45%.

The result shows that out of the hundred and ten respondents in the study area, 70% received loan empowerment, while 30% of the respondents received skill empowerment. The finding shows that since the inception of democracy in the fourth republic only few women as been empowerment politically. The hypothesis formulated in the study show significant effect on all the variable tested. The result shows that the implementation of MDGs goal 3 (gender equality and women empowerment) has significant effect on gender equality in

Ekiti-state, and the millennium development empowerment programme has significant effect on the socio-economic variables of women in Ekiti State.

5.3 CONCLUSION

African continent has been regarded as poor o developing countries in term of developmental process. This can be due to many factors. However, from the on-set, women have not been seen as one of the major factors that facilitate development if they are empowered to do so. Many civil right organizations have called on government to make the environment more conducive by giving women the equal privilege to contribute their quote to the development of nation. From the study carried out, result shows that millennium development goal; that calls for gender equality and women empowerment have really improved the status of women in term of consumption pattern, asset acquisition, education, and energy used. The result also shows that there is need on the part of government to empowered women in term of political participation so that women too can contribute their quotes to developmental process. On the part of religion there is need for our religion leaders both Muslim and Christian to advocate for gender equality at all times, in order for men not to see their wife or women been inferior.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has examined achieving millennium development goal (MDG): an assessment of gender equality and women empowerment. The following recommendation are made base on the findings.

- ❖ From the study carried out, it shows that loan empowerment given to those women was given to them once, which ought not to be if MDG tends to really empower women. This shows that millennium development goal should be a long-term goals for development countries like Nigeria: looking at the inception of this programme there is no doubt that develop countries have gone far beyond those stated eight goals if Nigeria government make those eight goals a long term with every successive government adopting the policies, this will make the goal to be more realistic ones.
- ❖ The finding also show that political empowerment if women within Ekiti-state is very low, evidence of this is seen in the ministerial appointment in Ekiti-state. However there tier of government that include, local government, state government and federal government should distribute every appointment position equal between men and women in order to give women the privilege to enhance their productivities and also help serve as avenue to empowerment women.

- ❖ Our political and culture should give more room to women to display their potentialities; since our cultural and religious are one of the majors considerable factors. In empowering women, there is need on the part of the clergy, men of God, Alfas and other television so that women can be given equal chance like men in their different endeavors.
- ❖ Political party should also endorse women for public services: the political parties in Nigeria should always give women the privilege to vie for positions such as, presidency, governor and many more other positions of public service. By so doing this will give the women to see their self as not been inferiors to their counterparts and it also serve as a challenges to women to perform more than expectation.

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APPENDIX
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI, EKITI STATE

Research question on 'Achieving Millennium development goals: an assessment of gender equality and women empowerment, a case study of Ondo State

Dear respondent,

This question intends to collect information on "Achieving Millennium development Goals: An assessment of gender equality and women empowerment, as a case study of Ekiti-state, and is required for a research work for the award of B.sc degree in economics. the information supplied in this questionnaire is hereby require for such purposes only and would be treated with utmost confidentiality. Thank you.

Instruction; please answer the following questions as objectively as you can, by ticking the answer which you consider appropriate among the alternative provided.

Section A

Age _____

Sex: male () , Female ()

Marital status: widow () , primary () , secondary () , B.Sc./HND ()
other (specify if any) _____

Occupation: farming () , artisan () , trading () , none () if other
specify _____

Section B: please tick () the question as appropriate

1. Are you aware of Millennium Development Goal? Yes (), no ()
2. What type of empowerment programme did you received: loan (),
skill acquisition ()
3. If loan, how much were you given? _____
4. What is the interest rate of the loan given? _____
5. What did you do with the loan?

Establishment of trade _____
Payment of children fess _____
Farming _____

Other specify _____

6. If skill acquisition, what skill did you acquired? _____
7. What have you done since you acquire the skill? _____
8. If trade how much did you realize from the trade? _____
9. What did you do with the proceed from the business?
 Re-invest _____
 Purchase of assets _____
 Specify if any; _____
10. Has the programme improve the type of house you lived? Yes (), no ()
11. What type of house do you lived in? mud (), face-me and face you (), bungalow (), flat (), other specify ()
12. Access to health services: traditional herbal home (), public hospital (), private hospital (), prayer (), self-medication ()
13. Access to water: stream water (), rain water (), pipe borne water (), well-water () borehole (water ()
14. Source of energy; generator (), kerosene (), saka-bula (), rechargeable (), lamp () electricity ()
15. Source of fund for children education: _____
16. What is your consumption pattern daily: 1-1-1 (), 1-0-1 (), 0-0-1 (), 1-0-0 (), 0-10 ()
17. Calories intake on daily basis: protein (), carbohydrate (), fruit vegetable ()
18. What is your income per month before the empowerment programme scheme. _____
19. What is your income after the empowerment scheme: _____
20. Were you able to use the empowerment scheme to purchase physical asset? Yes () No ()
21. If yes, what were the asset purchase? TV (), land (), Machine (), If otherwise specify _____
22. Has the programme improved your education level? yes (), no ()
23. If yes, what certificate did you acquire (specify) _____

Please tick the appropriate box provided below where AD= agreed, SAD = Disagreed, Disagreed, SDI= strongly disagreed

S/N	ITEMS	AD	SAD	DIS	SDI
24	Religion belief causes gender inequality				
25	Empowering women through loan scheme enhance their productivities				
26	Women in top administration do not perform as their male colleagues				

27	Millennium development goal has reduced gender inequality in Ekiti state				
28	Women has been empowered through political participation in Ekiti- state				
29	Women has been empowered through political appointment in Ekitistate				
30	Gender inequality is the main cause of poverty among women.				